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advantage to any employer who contemplates the introduction of the method. There is no attempt to conceal mistakes, just as in the narrative of the successful experiments there is no wish to exaggerate the beneficial results. There are also explained the various systems of profit-sharing finance, with a mass of information in regard to the several sorts of bonuses, pensions, annuities, etc. The book concludes with a satisfactory bibliography of the subject, and with an index which may be recommended to book makers as a model in its completeness.

DAVIS R. DEWEY.

STATE HAND-BOOKS.

Resources of Dakota. Compiled by the Commissioner of Immigration, under Authority Granted by the Territorial Legislature. Containing descriptive statements and general information relating to the soil, climate, productions; advantages and development; agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, and mineral; the geography and topography of the territory. The vacant public lands, and how to obtain them; together with diagrams, statements, tables, and summaries, showing the products and progress of the Territory, and of each county, separately. Territory of Dakota, Department of Immigration and Statistics. P. F. McClure, Commissioner, Pierre. 1887. Pp. 493.

Alabama As It Is; or, The Immigrants' and Capitalists' Guide Book to Alabama. Furnishing the most accurate and detailed information concerning the varied elements of wealth in Alabama, whether of mine, field, or forest; together with carefully-prepared maps and charts, illustrative of the numerous advantages possessed by the State. By Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D. Adopted by the State by an Act approved February 18, 1887. Second edition. 1888. Pp. 304.

First Annual Report of the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History. 1887-88. L. L. Foster, Commissioner. Austin, 1889. Pp. lv, 318.

In looking over reports of this nature one must always remember that the compilations are not entirely disinterested; that they are usually designed for encouraging immigration and advancing the material interests of the several localities. Nevertheless, the Commissioner of Immigration of Dakota, considering the "worse than useless law governing the gathering and compiling of statistics," has brought together much statistical information which is interesting as throwing light upon the economic and social development of a new community. Naturally, the original data have been largely supplemented by material heretofore given in United States reports. The meteorological tables are of considerable interest; calculations are made which show that in no month of the year does the weather average so cold in Dakota as in either Minnesota or New Hampshire. These weather records were transcribed expressly for this work from the original reports of post surgeons of the War Department, and go back as far as 1872. The mortality statistics are exceedingly questionable, for, in 1885, it is calculated that the death rate was but 6.01 per thousand, or one for every 166 of the population. In some cities the population approaches even more closely to this condition of immortality. It may be remarked that as long ago as 1880 the death rate in Minnesota was at least one in 86 of the population, and probably considerably more. The moral virtue of Dakota is upheld by the statement that in 1880 the territory had fewer criminals than any state in the Union. No comparison, however, is made between Dakota and other territories.

The Alabama hand-book is more descriptive and not so statistical, nor are the statistics presented of a late date; for the most part the compiler has been content with the results of 1880. On the other hand, the book is prepared in a calmer spirit, and there is less of the superlative spread over its pages. It is, however, the boast of Alabama that "the rate of death is less than the aggregate of the United States." This report contains less of social interest than the others, for its chapters are devoted chiefly to economic resources.

The Texas report is perhaps the most ambitious document of the list. The information was collected by law by tax collectors of the counties, by means of blanks. This method is always open to question, owing to the suspicious attitude of the farmers, who fear additional taxation,—and it appears that such opposition has injured in some degree this report. It is believed, however, that the critical

period is passed, and henceforth there will be shown a greater willingness. This hand-book is not designed to be a "praise-book," and the "utmost care has been to ensure accuracy." Assessors were also placed under oath. The period covered relates to 1887. In addition to usual statistics of wealth, the tables include criminal, vital, and social statistics. "The table showing the number of criminal cases tried in courts of record, for the period of five years ending December 31, 1887, and now disposed of," is full of striking interest. For murder there were 2101 indictments, 1282 trials, 558 convictions; for all felonies there were 24,054 indictments, 11,610 trials, and 6296 convictions.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS.

An Anthropometric Manual, giving the average and mean physical measurements and tests of male college students, and methods of securing them. Prepared from the Records of the Department of Physical Education and Hygiene in Amherst College during the years 1861-62 and 1887-88, inclusive. Second edition. By Dr. E. Hitchcock and Dr. H. H. Seelye. Amherst, Mass. 1889. Pp. 37.

Anthropometric Statistics from Amherst, Mass., U. S. A. Journal of the Anthropological Institute, November, 1888. Pp. 192-199.

School Records of Physical Conditions. By C. F. Crehore, M. D. *Education, February, 1889.* Pp. 399-402.

The Anthropometric Tables of Drs. Hitchcock and Seelye have been revised, owing to the increased demand for such data. It is stated that —

The beginning of the scheme followed at Amherst College is to be found in the eight items of age, weight, height, chest girth, arm girth, fore-arm girth, lung capacity, and pull-up, which were secured from every student in Amherst College, since 1861 till about the year 1881, when more elaborate and multiplied items were suggested by Dr. W. T. Brigham, of Boston, which were much better methodized and arranged by Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard College, and first used here in 1882.